

4.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1899-1931—concluded.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia. ¹	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Yukon.	British Columbia.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907...	14,532,040	664,467	6,205,553	30,281,638	898,775	533,251	4,657,524	3,335,898	25,856,056
1908...	14,487,108	579,816	6,372,949	30,623,812	584,374	413,212	5,122,505	3,669,290	23,704,035
1909...	12,504,810	657,035	7,086,265	37,374,577	1,193,377	456,246	6,047,447	4,032,678	22,479,006
1910...	14,195,730	581,942	8,270,136	43,538,078	1,500,359	498,222	8,996,210	4,764,474	24,478,572
1911...	15,409,387	612,830	9,304,717	42,796,162	1,791,772	636,706	6,662,673	4,707,432	21,299,305
1912...	18,922,236	771,004	11,656,998	51,985,876	2,463,074	1,165,642	12,073,589	5,933,242	30,076,635
1913...	19,376,183	1,102,613	13,475,534	59,167,749	2,214,496	881,142	15,054,046	6,276,737	28,086,312
1914...	17,584,839	1,014,570	11,836,939	53,034,677	2,413,489	712,313	12,684,234	5,418,185	24,164,039
1915...	18,088,842	903,467	11,619,275	61,071,297	1,318,387	451,933	9,909,347	5,057,706	28,589,425
1916...	20,042,262	1,118,187	14,406,998	80,461,323	1,823,576	590,473	13,297,543	5,491,610	39,969,962
1917...	21,104,542	1,435,024	17,400,977	89,066,800	2,628,266	860,951	16,527,535	4,482,202	36,141,926
1918...	22,317,108	2,144,017	19,605,347	94,694,093	3,120,600	1,019,781	23,109,987	2,355,631	42,935,333
1919...	23,445,215	1,770,945	21,267,947	67,917,998	2,868,378	1,521,964	21,087,582	1,940,634	34,865,427
1920...	34,130,017	2,491,787	28,886,214	81,715,808	4,223,461	1,837,468	33,586,456	1,576,726	39,411,728
1921...	38,912,111	1,901,565	15,157,094	57,356,651	1,934,117	1,114,220	30,562,229	1,754,955	33,230,460
1922...	35,923,489	2,263,692	17,646,529	65,886,026	2,258,942	1,255,470	27,872,136	1,785,573	39,423,962
1923...	39,648,893	2,462,457	20,308,763	80,825,851	1,768,037	1,047,583	31,287,536	2,972,823	43,757,388
1924...	23,820,352	1,950,260	19,136,504	86,398,056	1,534,249	1,128,190	32,344,940	952,812	52,298,533
1925...	17,925,612	1,743,858	24,284,527	87,980,436	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	1,791,641	64,485,242
1926...	28,873,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	84,703,296	3,073,528	1,193,394	26,977,027	2,226,813	65,622,976
1927...	30,111,221	2,148,535	28,870,403	89,952,962	2,888,912	1,455,225	29,309,223	1,789,044	60,301,170
1928...	30,824,392	2,198,919	37,087,420	98,584,718	4,186,553	1,719,461	32,551,416	2,709,957	64,496,351
1929...	30,904,453	2,439,072	46,358,285	117,662,505	5,423,825	2,253,506	34,739,986	2,905,736	68,163,878
1930...	27,019,367	2,383,571	41,215,220	113,530,976	5,453,182	2,368,612	30,427,742	2,521,588	54,953,320
1931 ² ...	21,065,891	2,082,246	35,673,395	96,126,900	9,978,556	2,114,372	23,970,783	2,141,986	34,302,146

¹ Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island.

² Figures for 1931 are subject to revision.

The quantities and values of the minerals produced in each province during 1930 are shown in Table 5. Coal accounts for 91 p.c. of the value of mineral production in Nova Scotia, with gypsum the item of next importance. Coal and gypsum are also the most important mineral products of New Brunswick, which is also one of the provinces with a production of natural gas and petroleum. Quebec is the only province in which asbestos is produced, and, while in 1929 this was her principal mineral, the successful development of the Rouyn mining district made copper the most important mineral product in 1930, with asbestos second. Other important minerals of Quebec are cement, stone and other structural materials, gold, zinc, magnesite and silver. In 1930 Quebec led all the provinces in the value of cement and stone produced. Gold represented 32 p.c. of the value of Ontario's mineral production in 1930, and with other metals, of which nickel, copper, silver, the platinoids and cobalt are the chief, made up 73 p.c. of the total for the province. As the most populous province, Ontario has a large production of the various structural materials, and there is also a large production of natural gas, salt and gypsum. Cement and other structural materials are the principal mineral products of Manitoba, although this province has recently become an important producer of the metals, gold, copper, refined zinc and silver. In 1930 gold accounted for 9 p.c. of the total. Gypsum is another important mineral. Saskatchewan's mineral production is small and coal constitutes about half the total, the remainder being structural materials and sodium sulphate. Coal is the principal product in Alberta, accounting for 59 p.c. of the total, while natural gas, petroleum and cement are the other most important products. The metals, chiefly lead, copper,